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CALIFORNIA LOOKS TO JOHNSON
FOR EXPLANATION OF SPEECHES

President Clears Erroneous Impressions Gained by People as Result of Senator's Addresses: Stress Placed on British Representation in the League and Attitude Toward the Shantung Provision.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 20.—President Wilson is giving five days of his time to the state of California, more than he has devoted to any other state on his tour.

Aside from the fact that California boasts that it is the most progressive state in the union, and, therefore, able to discern more readily the wisdom of proposals looking toward the advancement and progress of human society, Mr. Wilson has been told that California had received, through the speeches of its junior senator, Hiram Johnson, some erroneous impressions of what the treaty of peace contains. The president has not been debating with senator Johnson, but has been explaining the treaty.

So deeply rooted had been the impressions, for example, that Great Britain has six votes in the

league of nations to America's one, that auditors have gone away wondering how they have been led to believe such a statement.

Mr. Wilson has simply read the covenant to them and disclosed that the British empire and the United States have one vote each in the council of the league. The only body that can accomplish action, while the several colonies of the British empire each have a delegate to the assembly which takes no action but simply discusses. The president calls the assembly the voice of humanity and the council and instrument for the carrying out of the mandates of world opinion when it has crystallized.

People Show Surprise.

When the president showed that the assembly votes or no questions except the admission of new members and that when it renders any other opinion on an international question, a majority vote can be valid unless it

WILSON SHOWS
JOHNSON ERROR

California Mistaken by Statements of British Representation

(Continued from page 1.)

includes the affirmative vote of all the states on the council, of which, of course, the United States is a member. The people act as if they have been told something entirely new. Perhaps it would have been better if the president had explained the matter of voting and representation when he first got back from Europe, as it certainly was raised then and has been gaining momentum in the public mind ever since, but much attention has been given to the president's argument that it is doubtful whether in the case of any except those who are so affected by the Irish question that they do not want Great Britain to have any vote at all there will be much misunderstanding on the point hereafter.

Indeed, Mr. Wilson has told himself embarrassed, on the other hand, to discuss Britain's representation of the several colonies the impression that the United States did not want to have them represented in the league.

For instance, Canada, which made more sacrifice in human life in the war than did America, gets nothing material out of the war, and her people are plainly insistent that better after they shall not be dragged into war by the central government in London without an opportunity for the people of Canada to express through their representative a verdict thereon.

Celebrates West World Peace.

Again South Africa to whom the United States extended an overwhelming sympathy in the war, has been represented at the peace conference, and Gen. Botha, to be given further advanced in her desire for world peace than some of the statesmen of England, feels the necessity for a voice in the council of the league to settle the affairs of the world.

Indeed, it was when a tendency to show a spirit independent of London that the statesmen of England yielded to the demand of the self-governing colonies for a part in settling the foreign policy of the empire, especially when it might affect their lives and property.

New Zealand felt the same way. To be sure, it is a small island, but the president thinks the British colonies are just as apt to concern in the view of the United States as they are in those of the mother country.

This would be especially true if the question of racial equality is introduced by Japan.

Applies to United States.

But Mr. Wilson's argument that the British colonies merely were to have delegates present who can express their views applies also to countries more or less under the protection of the United States. Cuba, for instance, would have a vote in the league. So would the Philippines when its independence is granted. So would Panama, which is already an independent state. America could, as a rule, count on Brazil and some of the Central and South American states, whose interests are identical with the United States so that even to the matter of an expedition, for instance, in the assembly the United States would find allies with her all the countries which were distributed in European intrigue and which would be more than likely to concur in the American view.

The way Mr. Wilson has handled the Shantung question has also impressed Californians. At the big meeting in Oakland there were considerable houses for Johnson, something unheard of in California. But some of the people in the crowd, with whom I talked with afterwards said this was not to be considered as by any means a representative expression of public feeling toward senator Johnson, though they admitted that his arguments on the league had enabled them to tell all of the facts about Shantung and the question of Britain's six votes, so that his return to the state might eventually be affected.

San Diego Meeting Is Novel.

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5,000 PEOPLE
WILSON SPEECH

Failure of Treaty Means Death Warrant for U. S. Children, Says Speaker.

(Continued from page 1.)

noisy welcome, factory whistles shrieking while the party passed up the street through cheering throngs. The president in his speech discussed at length the objection that the British empire might have a preponderance of voting power in the league council. It was decided to be ridiculous as any such prospect, he said, "because there could be no important action by the assembly without the concurrence of American representatives."

The assembly, asserted Mr. Wilson, was largely a debating body and as such it was only fair to give membership to the British colonies. It would be unjust to give votes to the small independent nations and exclude such great dominions as Canada.

Declaring the people had not been told the truth about what the treaty contained, Mr. Wilson added that if the American public did know the truth, no man would have the audacity to take the risk of trying to bring such an effort toward liberty and justice.

Praising the labor and self-determination features of the treaty, the president declared that without the league of nations the world would not be worth the paper they were written on. It was a "final decision," which the United States now must make, he added.

Some of the changes proposed in the treaty, the president said, seemed to him to be so fundamental that it was not the theory of equality among nations and put the United States in a special position of privilege.

"I will not join," he said, "in maintaining in the name of justice an unjust position for the country I love and cherish. Neither am I afraid of responsibility."

Emphasizing the arbitration clauses of the treaty, the president said an understanding in labor controversies. He said that whenever either side took a vote, the other side would be the loser. The president declared that it was on the wrong side.

He said that the children of the children of the country, declared the president, "should the league fail."

His or any other president of the United States or of any other nation, said Mr. Wilson, "should not be a party to a treaty which would bring about a world of suffering and misery."

Instead of a congested mass of human beings in a stuffy, smoky street, surrounded by moving chairs and other disconcerting noises, San Diego had an open air meeting in a big athletic stadium and no less than 5,000 persons heard every word spoken. Mr. Wilson's voice was none too strong and hardly comparable with the powerful vocal chords of one William Jennings Bryan, but so far as voice is concerned the president need only to have been able to articulate with the ready for a common man as the hall of the house of representatives in Washington and the words of his speech would have carried to the seats of the amphitheater in San Diego.

The stadium looked like the Yale Bowl or the El Estadio on the day of a football game. The president stood on a platform which had been erected on the field but was also high enough to be seen by all. He was two hours about the size of those used on the earlier photographs of old. The president's voice was also magnified and carried to the far parts of the arena. One could tell by the applause and cheering that the address was being heard by all. The president's speech was the most picturesque and at the same time the most remarkable setting in which a president had ever made a public address.

Speaks of Article 10.

His speech itself contained little that was new to the correspondents traveling with the president, but it seems as if Mr. Wilson put a great deal more emphasis than usual on his intention to insist on the adoption of those portions of the covenant of the league which would make America a party to the preservation of the territorial integrity of all countries.

Mr. Wilson said that America had better not go through the mockery of joining the league if she did not mean to go into it wholeheartedly and on a basis of special privilege, for, he declared, to give strong powers like the United States special exceptions would be disregarding the principles of equality justice on which any human partnership should be based.

The president turned back eastward on Sunday for more than a week of speaking before he arrived in the capital. He touched Reno, Salt Lake, Denver, Pueblo, Wichita, Little Rock, Oklahoma City, Memphis and Louisville.

Thus far he feels satisfied with the trip, satisfied that exposition of the salient features of the treaty has arrived interest in a question that had hitherto been regarded by the average man as a matter of minor importance. He is in Washington to decide. Copyright, 1919, the El Paso Herald.

CALIFORNIA SENATOR ENDS
HIS SPEECH MAKING TOUR

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 20.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson planned to close his speech making tour of the middle west, presenting arguments against the unconditional approval of the league of nations covenant with three addresses in the Twin Cities today. He will return to Washington.

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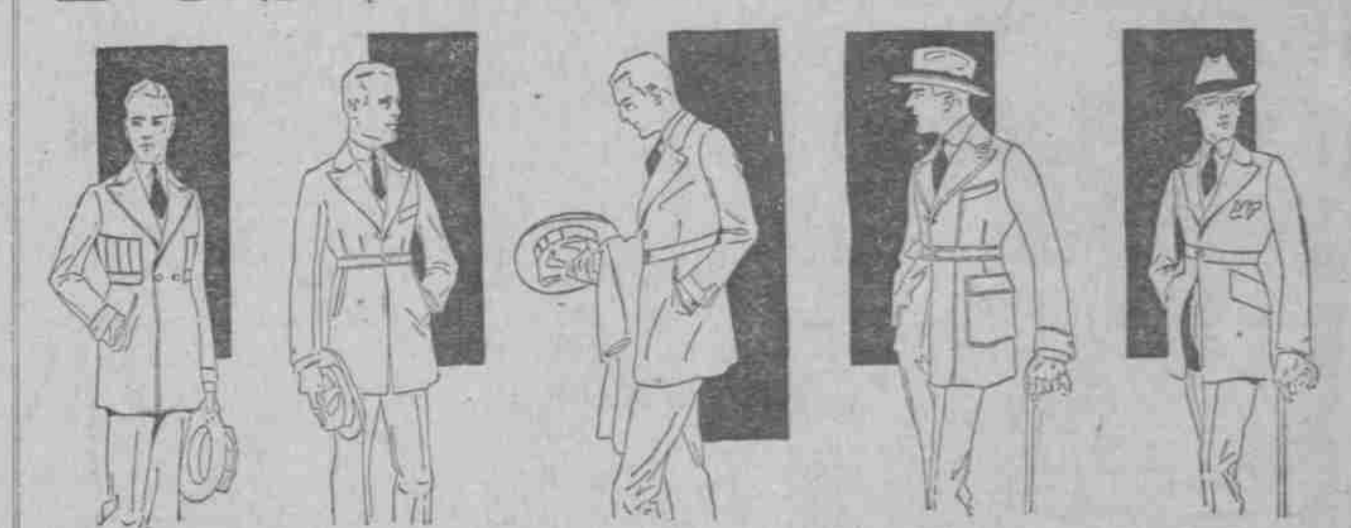
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An extensive variety featuring everything that is wanted in sweater coats and slip over sweaters. These have shawl collars in striped body combinations and in plain colors, sizes from 2 to 14 years. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$10.00.

BOYS' TIES

New fall neckwear in fine silks, plain and fancy patterns, assortment prices range from 35c to \$1.

BOYS' SHIRTS

These shirts are made of madras, percales, fibers, silks and crepes with soft French cuffs, beautiful assortment of all the latest designs, and patterns with collars attached or neck band style. Sizes 12 to 14½, neck measure, price range from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

BOYS' OVERCOATS

These overcoats are of new, attractive fabrics in smart styles, may be buttoned closely at the neck. They are made with belt all around or waist seam model. These are well lined and have one-fourth silk lining. Come in sizes 2½ to 18 years. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$29.50.

BOYS' BLOUSES

These are shown in plain and fancy patterns of madras, percale and chambray with collar attached or neck band style. Sizes 4 to 16 years, and priced from 85c to \$3.50.

BOYS' SUITS

Boys' new fall suits, with two pair of full lined knickerbockers made of all wool materials in new models and attractive patterns. Sizes 5 to 17 years, special price \$16.50.

BOYS' UNDERWEAR

A complete line of boys' union suits in cotton, wool and silk wool in all sizes, moderately priced.

NORFOLK SUITS FOR BOYS

Here they are, the double breasted with two or three button coats in various plaids or plain models, just like young men's suits. These have two pair of knickerbockers. The single breasted suits, chic as ever but possessing many new ideas with waist line that can be worn with or without belts. Sizes 8 to 18 years and prices from \$9.50 to \$29.50.

FOR THE JUVENILE

Here mothers will find a section brimful of new ideas and styles in suits for the little men, 7½ to 10 years. The new Norfolk suits are just like older brother's suits, only they button to the neck. These are made of velvet and corduroy in colors of navy, green, black and brown, all wool knit middie and Oliver Twist styles, priced from \$8.95 to \$19.50.

BOYS' CORDUROY SUITS

Here are unusually good school suits for boys and are made of corduroy, a material that will give a remarkable amount of service and the style is one that is liked for fall wear. These come in dark brown color and sizes 6 to 15 years. Prices range from \$8.50 to \$19.50.

BOYS' CAPS

These are shown in a variety of novelty designs and are unusual values in all sizes. Prices range from 75c to \$2.50.

BOYS' HATS

An attractive showing of new shapes and patterns in cloth, velvet and plush, also plain and novelty mixtures, prices range from 65c to \$5.00.

SAILOR SUITS

All wool navy blue serge sailor suits, long trousers, collars and cuffs braided in silk, sizes 3 to 10 years. Price \$9.50.

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Plane Of Kidnaped
American Officers
In Mexico Recovered

Chihuahua, Mex., Sept. 20.—Lieut. aviator Salvador G. Anaya has returned from his trip to El Estero station, bringing in two big army trucks loaded with the remains of the plane which was shot down near the station of the American aviators, Peterson and Davis, some weeks ago.

With the essential parts of the airplane were brought also the 200 H. P. Liberty motor and three machine guns with some ammunition. One machine gun is gone, as it is known that the airplane carried four.

Information has just been received regarding another American flying machine that is in bad condition near Coyame, in the same section where Peterson and Davis were obliged to leave it, and another expedition is going out to recover it and bring it to this city.

Notice—Dr. J. A. Rickert, residence Ph. 60, omitted from July directory.—Adv.

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Persia to Work Out Own
Destiny Under Pact With
England, Asserts Curzon

London, Eng., Sept. 20.—Great Britain a treaty with Persia does not constitute a protectorate of the latter country in any way, the only object of the agreement being to insure Persia an opportunity to work out her destiny as an independent country, said Lord Curzon, government leader in the House of Lords at a dinner given last night in honor of the foreign minister of Persia. The speaker admitted there had been misunderstandings of the treaty, but said there was no ground for suspicion. "An era of chaos and confusion in Asia" was forecast by Curzon, who declared it would be some time before stability is restored in regions formerly dominated by Russia and Turkey.

GERMANY REORGANIZING
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—The German commercial intelligence service, which was a vital factor in furthering Germany's economic interests before the war, is being reorganized on a completely new basis, according to reliable reports received here. The reforms are being made by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau.

The inner structure of the foreign service, the manner of selecting and training officials, and divided control between the foreign office and commercial bureau, are among the changes to be made.

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